Approved For Release 2002/08/21 RDP63-00313A000600150019-0

COR-0244 Copy 2 of 6

		1 December 1958	
	MEMORANDUM FOR	: Special Assistant to the Director for Planning and Development	:
	THROUGH	: Director of Development and Procurement, DFS	
	Subject	: Exploitation of Equipment for CORONA Photography	
	REFERENCE (A)	: Draft letter from ITEK dtd 19 Nov.1958.	25X1A
	(B)	: Memo for SA/PD/DCI, Subject: Trip Report - Program Review Conference, WS/117L and CORONA, from Dir/OPS, dtd 25 Nov.1958 (COR-0238)	
	(c)	: Memo for Dir/D&P, Subject, as above, from SA/PD/DCI, dtd 26 Nov.1958.	
25X1A		recommendation concerning the need for an	
25X1A	ment, on 26 November 1	e ITEK Vs. Eastman Kodak's processing equip- visited Rochester 958 and discussed this subject with Mr. Green. I instructions were also received from Mr.	
25X1A 25X1A	prior to the discussions memo dated 26 No	this meeting. Many of the items covered in	
	existing between equipment. This conference conve	en was already aware of much of the antagonism ITEK and his Company concerning this processing subject was first broached at the CORONA med at PIC on 3 November. At that time, Mr.	
	attached (Enclos cates that he ha comments prepare through oversigh	his evaluation of the ITEK processor, copy oursel.). While memorandum indies, as yet, not been privileged to read the d by EK on this equipment, it was certainly at if this was the case since copies of this t were freely distributed at the 3 November	25X1A
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NRO REVIEW COMPLETED

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Approved For Release 2002/08/23 : CIA-RDP63-00313A000600150019-0

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3. During the meeting with Mr. Green on 26 November, the various deficiencies listed in Attachment (1) concerning the ITEK processor were reiterated and an inspection of the machine by verified these items. In addition, one very important point not covered by Mr. Green's evaluation was discovered. The red light inspection system for the ITEK processor is located directly over the electronic control system which regulates the operation of the equipment. The film is wet at the time that it passes over the red light access port. There is no attempt to squegee off excess water prior to the time film passes over the inspection port. Consequently, excess water drips down into the electronic control assembly. This electric control panel is not moisture-proof and no attempt has been made to seal this assembly. This has caused numerous electrical shorts and has badly corroded the electrical relays and contacts of this assembly. It is badly rusted and very obviously in need of maintenance. Droplets of water collecting on the inside glass of the red light inspection port present an additional problem. This water diffuses the light and makes visual inspection and exposure determination extremely difficult and induces a variable which could produce an erroneous exposure reading. When this was called to Mr. Green's attention, he stated that he had been informed by the ITEK representative that this electronic control required the services of an expert and that KK was not to attempt to adjust or clean this assembly. It is apparent that the location of the exposure control device on the ITEK processor is a serious design fault. Correction of this deficiency coupled with the various items listed in Mr. Green's evaluation would constitute a major redesign of this equipment prior to the time it could be used for Project CORONA.

- 4. Mr. Green mentions in paragraphs 9 and 10 of his evaluation report that the rollers of the ITEK machine should be fashioned of some material other than plastic and that the soft rubber covering of the rollers tends to climb up on the flange. It should be pointed out that Mr. Green has been forced to replace rollers in this equipment numerous times in order to keep it operational. He informs us that all of the spare rollers available to ITEK have now been used. Redesign, procurement and manufacture of suitable rollers would entail considerable time and expense.
- 5. At the time the ITEK processor was delivered to EK, Mr. Green requested engineering drawings or written instructions

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25X1A	covering installation, operation and maintenance of this equipment. He was informed by that ITEK's con-
20/(1/(tract did not cover the compilation or issue of a manual of
	instruction and that there were no consolidated copies of
	engineering drawings available. Lacking any other instructions,
	Mr. Green requested that ITEK provide someone familiar with
	this equipment to assist in installation and operation. ITEK
25X1A	sent to Rochester to work with Eastman. This
25X1A	precipitates comment ofinference contained in
	paragraph 2 of his memo that the working relationship between Eastman and the ITEK leaves something to be desired. Prior to
	his retirement from the Air Force some 6 months ago, ITEK's
25X1A	representative operated the Eastman installation
23/1/	photo facility at Westover Air Force Baseattended
	a 30 day course of instruction at the Project facility at East-
	men, was TALENT cleared and consequently, was intimately familiar
	with the processing with the equipment used to process all
	Project material. We have no reason to believe that the ITEK
	representative has not been extended the utmost cooperation by
	Eastman.
>=>//	6. During the program review conference on 25 November,
25X1A 25X1A	requested to discuss with Mr. Green any
	differences of opinion concerning the Eastman and ITEK processors. Mr. Green reports a rather cursory discussion as a result of Mr.
25X1A	request but did say that had asked that
23X IA	Eastman redesign the ITEK processor. Mr. Green reiterated the
	various design deficiencies on the ITEK item, said that in his
	opinion the machine required major redesign rather than modifi-
	cation and that Eastman would not be interested in the job.
25X1A	7 memo also refers to his opinion concerning
	the ITEK and Eastman 70 mm printers. Again, an analysis of the
	ITEK printer was completed by Mr. Green and copies of this
	analysis (Attachment (2)) were handed out at the 3 November
DEV4 A	meeting at PIC. The controversy on the printer appears to rest solely on Mr. Green stated during the meeting on
25X1A	3 November and subsequently, that the ITEK printer is an excel-
	lent device and that it can be used to good advantage to print
	Project CORONA material. This printer does, however, require
	minor modifications to obtain best results. Specifically, in
	addition to those items contained in Mr. Green's analysis
25X1A	(Attachment (2)), noted the
	following items which should be corrected:
	There is a significant density variation across the
	format, i.e., less illumination on one side. Mr. Green stated

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that he was of the opinion that this difficulty originated in either the lamp source, a mirror being tilted or possibly inaccessible dirt on the optics. Again, as in the case of the processor, there were no operating instructions or engineering drawings available with the ITEK printer.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In view of the various discrepancies in both the design and operation of the ITEK processor, it is recommended that this equipment not be considered for use on Project CORONA. Mr. Green has available either the Eltron or the new Speltron to process CORONA material. He is convinced that his existing equipment and procedures will retain maximum detail of CORONA material. After discussing all phases of the processing operation with Mr. Green and inspecting the ITEK processor,

are of the opinion that Mr. Green's existing equipment will do a better job than will the ITEK equipment.

2. Printer

Prior to the meeting on 26 November at Bastman Kodak, were unaware of any major controversy between Eastman and ITEK concerning the printer. It now appears that ITEK is concerned about a loss of resolution if the EK printer is used to duplicate Project CORONA material. As previously mentioned, the ITEK printer contains several minor deficiencies which possibly could be corrected by modification. Provided this equipment can be obtained from the Air Force, it is recommended that it be modified for use in duplicating CORONA photography. It should be pointed out that Eastman has available 3 different types of printers which could be used to duplicate CORONA material without deterioration of image in the event the ITEK printer modification is not completely satisfactory.

8. As a follow up to the visit to Eastman on 26 November, will visit ITEK on December 2 and 3.

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Approved For Release 2002/08/23 : CIA-RDP63-00313A000600150019-0

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Analysis of FC-14 Processor

The machine, manufactured by Hi-Speed Equipment for the ITEK Corporation to the design of Artisan Metals, is a veriable speed continuous 70mm processor. We have been testing the proto type model for several months and if any additional machines are to be manufactured we would suggest that the following modifications be considered.

- 1. There are no splicing facilities within the feed cabinet, i. e., no block, tape holder, etc.
- Back tension must be frequently adjusted, particularly with long rolls. But the tension adjustment is hidden behind any spool greater than 12 inches.
- 3. The carriage is quite heavy and is not counter weighted. Unless tracking and tension are exact the weight of this carriage will break the film when it drops. We believe that it should either be counterbalanced or dashpotted to prevent too sudden a drop.
- 4. Maintenance, threading, repairs, etc., are very difficult with the wet sections designed as they are. When a film break occurs it is almost impossible to repair and rethread the machine to save any material being processed. It would be better to make the access doors full length.
- 5. We do not believe that the densitometer can be used to determine processing requirements as it flustuates widely and rapidly and cannot be easily evaluated.
- 6. The intake and exhaust of the dryer are both at the top of the cabinet and air eirculation is very poor.
- 7. The takeup motor does not have enough torque to take up the large spools for which this machine was designed. We further feel that it is inadvisable to install the takeup motor within the drying cabinet.
- 8. It is extremely difficult to keep slack from building up within the machine and to keep the film from leaving the rollers. We have changed the pulley size on the drive roll in the dryer



so as to overdrive the film at this point.
This has considerably helped the slack condition locally and we suspect that the speed of the other drives should be changed to overdrive.

- 9. The soft rubber covering of the rollers tends to climb up on the flange of the rolls and otherwise bunch up so as to mark the film.
- 10. We feel that the rollers should be made in some other fashion as they now tend to revert to their original shape with age. They also deform quite easily in the drying cabinet.
- 11. Strainers should be installed in all pump in-takes.

Of all of the above, the principle difficulty seems to be that of maintaining proper tension through out the machine.

It is absolutely impossible for a machine of this kind to transport thin base film through it because of the tendency of the film to ride up on the flanges. We also question whether continuous transporting of perforated film is fessible. We have not, however, made any extensive tests.

R.L.G. 10/51/58 Approved For Release 2002/08/23 : CIA-RDP63-00313A000600150019-0

This is a Photo Devices 70mm printer modified by ITEE and incorporates exposure control.

This exposure control is difficult to keep in adjustment and requires reasonably frequent maintenance. Some shutter "bounce" occurs at frame lines.

Other than the above we have only two comments:

- 1. The raw stock magazine scratches the film.
- 2. We feel that the proposed threading diagram is incorrect and that the raw stock should go directly to the printing drum.

With the above changes and more experience with the exposure control, the printer should be an excellent machine.

RIA 10/31/58